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knows it, is uncommon. Friendship, loyalty to class, or to large interests, or to organizations, are controlling motives within party lines. Members of the third parties (who have not the protection afforded by the restraints imposed by regular organizations) are peculiarly liable to be swayed by influences other than the dictates of experience or reason, and thus are subject to manipulation. The politician usually is an opportunist. To him questions of government are decided primarily on the basis of their effect on party success. All statesmen have to be politicians; but all politicians do not become statesmen, even after death.

Mr. Foraker lived and moved and had his being among politicians. His busy life, the varied incidents of which he recounts, was concerned largely with state politics and with national politics in so far as the latter had their roots in Ohio. While the memoirs supply valuable raw material for the political history of the country from Hayes to Wilson, they are valuable chiefly as guide-posts, showing the way to the student's destination. As a record of political morals and the machinery of politics they are unsurpassed.

Mr. Foraker is eminently a "practical" politician. He has no sympathy for idealists, free-traders, professors, or dudes, to use his own classification. Mr. Lodge is ridiculed because of his antipathy to split infinitives; and yet Senator Lodge's speeches already form a considerable part of the political history of the times. The tariff reformers are sneered at; and the idea that offices should not be bestowed as political favors is not entertained for a moment. Yet there are flashes of good nature, of legal acumen, of sympathy for the under dog, all of which go far to account for the devotion of the senator's following. There is also running through the memoirs an admiration for the successful politician, a desire to stand well with the powers that be, and, above all, a longing for justification before posterity—qualities which counter-balance the evident endeavor to punish the author's enemies, dead and alive. Discriminatingly used, the work is an illuminating contribution to the political history of the past forty years.

C. M.

The Canadian Iron and Steel Industry: a Study in the Economic History of a Protected Industry. By W. J. A. DONALD, Ph.D. [Hart, Schaffner, and Marx Prize Essays, vol. XIX.] (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1915. Pp. xv, 376.)

THE object of this study of the birth, growth, and present condition of the Canadian iron and steel industry is twofold: in the first place to present the economic history of a particular Canadian industry; in the second place to inquire into the relation between the policy of protection and the growth of iron and steel production, to what extent this policy has been successful, and whether the result has justified the cost.

Dr. Donald says in his preface that an economic history of Canada cannot be written until we know more about the development of the various units concerned, and he is right. We have had too many ill-considered and ill-digested accounts of Canada's economic progress, generally written for a political purpose and with little or no criticism of the mistakes made or the weaknesses revealed. This book is a very welcome antidote to that sort of thing. The author tells us that he has tried to present an impartial and exhaustive study of a particular industry and he has fully redeemed his promise.

He opens his subject by pointing out the causes that have retarded the industrial development of Canada, causes which are partly social, partly political, and partly a result of the dominating and overshadowing influence of the United States. Canada did not really begin the race until the late nineties. An excellent account of the natural resources of the iron and steel industry follows. This includes a description of the geographical areas where coal, iron ore, and limestone are found, and the probable value of these deposits.

The history of the industry itself is considered chronologically and during three periods. The first of these extends to 1879. This date is chosen because it is the year when the Conservatives adopted the protective or "national" policy, as they like to call it. Previous to 1879 the industry had made very little progress because of largely limited markets, lack of capital, transportation difficulties, and divergent provincial interests. In 1879 and afterward rather high protective tariffs on iron and steel products were imposed. The producers of finished products complained that the duties on their raw materials made profitable production impossible. As a result the duties were diminished and in 1884 bounties were granted. The protective system did not aid the primary industry but probably had a considerable influence in encouraging the output of finished products. Was the cost worth while? The average unthinking Canadian says "Yes", but Dr. Donald feels considerable doubt about it.

In 1896 a so-called Liberal and free-trade government was returned to power. Considerable tinkering with the tariff resulted and there followed a slight reduction in iron and steel duties, offset, however, by a marked extension of the bounty system. The granting of the bounties was essentially a political makeshift. The government hoped to win the support of the free-trade and agricultural West by lowering the duties on certain finished commodities, notably agricultural machinery and wire-fencing, while retaining the allegiance of the manufacturing East by means of the bounties. In neither case were they wholly successful. The West was discontented at the failure to grant any marked reductions and the eastern manufacturers turned against the government in the reciprocity election of 1911, a year before the bounties were discontinued. If any protection is granted, the free-trader prefers to do so by means of bounties. The burden is plain and

they are not likely to be long continued. For these reasons the true protectionist does not like them. Since the bounties expired, the protectionists in Canada have clamored for an increase in duties and they have been successful. This is notably true of the iron and steel producers, who received special treatment before the war and general favors under the so-called war tariff increase.

Dr. Donald has added a voluminous bibliography and several valuable appendixes to his study. One of these, dealing with the combination movement in the iron and steel industry, is particularly interesting. A chart is given showing the system of interlocking directorates and a list of amalgamations follows. Most Canadians have little or no idea of the extent to which the majority of their goods are controlled by trusts, the manner in which prices are fixed, markets determined, and competition controlled. Upon the whole, this book is a most valuable aid to those of us who are interested in Canada's economic development. In addition it is a fair and unbiassed account of the effect of bounties and protective tariffs on a particular industry.

J. C. HEMMEON.

MINOR NOTICES

La Race Chamitique. Par Théodore Vibert. Préface de Paul Vibert. (Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1916, pp. xiii, 415.) Forty years ago the eccentric author of this book occupied in France a position comparable to that enjoyed by Mr. Ignatius Donnelly in America. The notoriety he acquired by his epic on the Girondists was kept alive by the quarrels in which its publication involved him, and by his strange adventures in the borderlands of scholarship.

The present volume was left in manuscript on the author's death in 1885, and now appears owing to the loyalty of M. Paul Vibert, the writer's son. The book is meant to supplement an earlier one—*La Race Sémitique*—which sought to present the world with a basis for the history of the white races of mankind. In *La Race Chamitique* a similar attempt is made to lay a foundation for the study of the black races. As the writer reckons the Egyptians among *les races noirs*, and derives the Chinese from them, the task he sets himself is no small one. It is somewhat simplified for the author by his conviction that the Egyptians spoke Hebrew (p. 224)! After an introduction in which a violent attack is launched against Sardou, M. Vibert begins his inquiry with a discourse on the origin of the world, and a series of *déluge-prologomènes*. Creation established, Egyptian origins are approached, and shown to be less complex than the pedants would have us believe. A brief section on Iberia and Colchis presents those areas as transitional ones between Egypt and China, and the reader is then overwhelmed with a farrago of facts and conjectures relating to the Far East. By way of climax a comparison is instituted between the Chinese